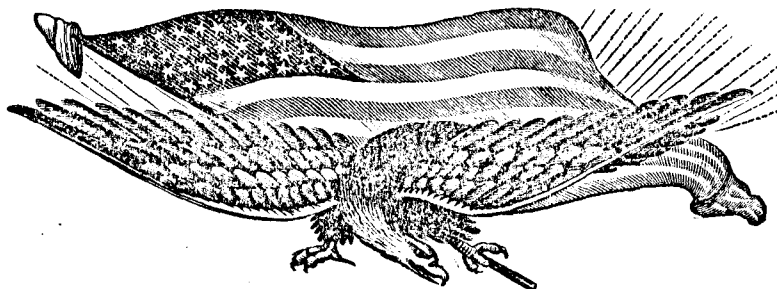


# NATIONAL DEAF MUTE GAZETTE.



A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR ALL.

Vol. 1.

BOSTON, MASS., NOVEMBER, 1867.

No. 11.

## THE National Deaf Mute Gazette

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### FACTS ABOUT THE DEAF AND DUMB CONTINUED.

#### CXLI. MADE HIS WILL.

In 1679, a French deaf mute named Guibal made his will in writing; it is not known who was his instructor.

#### CXLII. A CELEBRATED PAINTER.

In Scotland resided a deaf and dumb man, named Walter Geikie, celebrated as a painter and designer of extraordinary ability. He died leaving about 1300 sketches, many of which are still said to be unsurpassed.

#### CXLIII. A DEAF AND DUMB AUTHORESS.

Miss Leggin, a deaf mute lady, born about 1700, is spoken of as an authoress of wit and good taste.

#### CXLIV. A DEAF LINGUIST.

Eugene, Baron de Montbret, born in France, who became deaf at the age of five years, was perhaps the best linguist in Europe. He understood the Asiatic languages better than any other man. He was secretary interpreter to the minister of foreign affairs, till he

died in 1847, leaving \$60,000 and a library of 60,000 volumes to the city of Rouen which appears to have given him birth.

#### CXLV. RESCUED BY A DOG.

In England, a little deaf mute girl was one day crawling towards the fire-place and would have been burnt to death but for a large dog which saw her danger and ran to rescue her and drew her in his mouth from the burning fire. The girl was taken good care of by the dog, as an old nurse, till she was old enough to go to school. When she was about to be sent to a deaf and dumb Asylum, the dog was separated from her and chained so as not to be permitted to see her start, but the dog kept barking a long time, and succeeded in some way to see his mistress start. Some days afterwards he was set at liberty and ran as fast as his legs could carry him, in the direction in which she was seen going, and at length he found his mistress, who was walking for exercise in company with her deaf and dumb fellow pupils. So great was his joy, that he licked her hands affectionately, and would not leave her till the principal, after long refusal, permitted him to occupy the grounds of the Asylum. The dog was fed by his deaf-mute mistress. When the Asylum was on fire, the dog awoke her and the other inmates, or they would, probably, have perished in the flames. The dog was so severely burnt that he died in a few hours. He was so much attached to his deaf and dumb mistress, that he was licking her hands when he fell dead. When the Asylum was rebuilt, a statue of the dog was erected to his memory in front of the building, where it is still to be seen.

#### CXLVI. PROF. CLERC AND DR. PEET.

Less than forty years ago, while Levi S. Backus, well known as editor of the *Radix*, was spending one of his vacations near Albany, N. Y., he met the Governor of that State, (De Witt, I think,) who, finding him so well taught, asked him who was his instructor, and as soon as he had learned the name of Laurent Clerc, he wrote him a letter, asking him why the New York Institution was not so successfully managed as the Hartford Asylum; to which Prof. Clerc replied, giving the reasons, which led to the appointment of Dr. Peet as Principal of the Institution, the reputation of which has since been brought to the highest degree of greatness.

#### CXLVII. A DEAF AND DUMB COLONEL.

David M. Phillips, was lieutenant colonel of the Governor's horse-guards, Louisiana. He was educated at the Deaf-Mute Institute at

Groningen, but resided at New Orleans for some years. He had filled many offices of honor with fidelity and distinction, some of them such as it would seem impossible for a deaf-mute to fill.

CXLVIII. SAVED FROM BURNING.

During Gen. Sherman's celebrated march through Georgia, one of his officers went to the mansion of a wealthy planter, and would have either burnt or plundered it, but for two deaf-mute men whose condition excited his interest so much that he issued an order that no Federal officer or soldier should disturb the house.

CXLIX. DEFENDING HIS FATHER'S BARN.

During the burning of grain by Gen. Sheridan, in the valley of the Shenandoah, a deaf and dumb man protected his father's barn, full of hay and grain, by making signs to the Federal cavalry not to set fire to it, till Gen. Powell came along and he besought him to spare his father's barn, to which the general kindly consented, ordering his men not to burn it and keeping a guard around it to see that it was not burnt. The general made his father's house his headquarters for a few hours. Every other barn was set on fire for many miles around. The deaf-mute man is now a teacher in the Virginia Institution. He has a very fine talent for painting in both oil and water colors. He could make a great artist. His name is Henry A. Bear, a graduate of the Virginia Institution.

CL. NEVER WALK ON THE RAIL-ROAD.

A deaf-mute was recently run over on the Richmond and Fredericksburg rail-road by a whole train of cars. He was walking on the outside of the rail, and when the cars were within twenty yards of him, he stepped upon the track. It was impossible to stop the train, and he was crushed to death.

CLI. SWALLOWED A PIN.

In Massachusetts, a little deaf and dumb boy carelessly swallowed a large pin, in consequence of which he died in great agony. A post-mortem examination was made, and the pin was found in the vicinity of his heart, covered with black blood.

CLII. GEORGE L. TURBERVILLE.

This individual, admitted into the Am. Asylum in 1818, came near losing his life by being killed by the upsetting of his carriage, in which he was riding with his family near Alexandria, Va., while he was under the influence of liquor. Sometime afterwards he died of a cold. He was a hard drinker.

CLIII. TRIAL OF A DEAF-MUTE FOR MURDER.

In the eastern part of Virginia, a deaf mute whose name I decline giving, a graduate of the Penn. Institution, killed a speaking man in an affray. He was arrested and tried, but was acquitted, because it was done in self-defence.

CLIV. A SECOND LAURA BRIDGMAN.

Some years ago, a blind, deaf and dumb lady, named Miss Kennedy, living near Winchester, Va., was brought to the Va. Institution, not to be taught, but for pleasure. She could easily convey her ideas by talking with her faithful slave by the sense of touch, as Laura does. The manner in which they talked with each other, was very mysterious to us. Her parents were quakers, if I mistake not. She has since died.

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.—It is not what people eat, but what they digest, that makes them strong. It is not what they gain, but what they save, that makes them rich. It is not what they read, but what they remember, that makes them learned. It is not what they profess, but what they practice, that makes them good.

— A boarder at one of the hotels was recently observed to shed tears when the cheese was passed. Upon being asked the cause of this agitation, he replied that "the cheese was a very moving sight."

A WASHINGTON STORY.

Mr. Gay, senior, of the National Hotel, Washington, bears quite a resemblance to the late Gen. Cass, upon which is told a good story.

A stranger who supposed that he knew Mr. Gay well, put up at the National. Since this house has become a crack hotel at the Capital, it is quite full all the time, and the new comer was necessarily for the first night sent to the upper floor to sleep. Coming down stairs in the morning a little cross, he met Gen. Cass there, who had a fine suit of rooms in the hall. He stepped up to him and said:

"I'll not stand it! You have put me at the top of the house. I must have a room somewhere else, lower down."

Gen. Cass interposed nervously: "Sir, you are mistaken in the personage; you are addressing General Cass, of Michigan."

Stranger, confusedly: "Beg your pardon, General, thought it was my old friend Gay. Beg a thousand pardons, sir. All a mistake—all a mistake, I assure you."

The General passed out of the building, but soon returned, but as luck would have it, the stranger met him full in the face again, but in another position. This time he was sure he had met Mr. Gay, for the Senator from Michigan he knew had just gone out. So the stranger stepped boldly up, slapped the General familiarly on the shoulder, exclaiming:

"Heaven, Gay, I've got a rich joke to relate. I met old Cass up stairs just now, thought it was you, and began cursing him about my room."

General Cass, with emphasis, "Well, young man you have met old Cass again."

Stranger sloped, and he has not been heard of since.

THE MISERIES OF A BACHELOR.—What a pitiful thing an old bachelor is, with his cheerless house and his rueful phiz, on a bitter cold night, when the cold winds blow, when the earth is covered with snow. When the fire is out, and in shivering dread, he slips 'neath the sheets of his lonely bed. How he draws up his toes, all encased in yarn hose, and he buries his nose 'neath the chilly bed-clothes; that his nose and toes, still encased in yarn hose, may not chance to get froze. Then he puffs and blows, and says that he knows no mortal on earth ever suffered such woes; and with ah's! and with oh's! with his limbs to dispose, so that neither his toes nor his nose may be froze, to his slumbers in silence the bachelor goes. In the morn when the cock crows, and the sun has just rose, from beneath the bed-clothes pops the bachelor's nose, and as you may suppose when he hears how the wind blows, sees the windows all froze, why back 'neath the clothes pops the poor fellow's nose, for full well he knows, if from that bed he arose to put on his clothes that he'd surely be froze.

A BOY'S FIRST COMPOSITION.—The Terre Haute (Ind.) *Album*, gives the following essay on "The Ox," from one of its young contributors, just as it came from his pen:

"Oxen is a very slow animil, they are good to take ground up. I wood drather have horses if they didnt have kolick, which they say is wind collected in a bunch, which makes it dangereser to keep horses than an ox. If there was no horses the people wood have to wheal thare wood on a wheelbarrow. It would take them two or three days to wheel a cord a mile. Cows is useful too. i have herd some say that if they had to be either or an ox they wood be a cow. But i think when it cum to have their tits pulled of a mornin they wood wish they wasnt, for oxen dont generally have to raise calves. if i hed to be enny i wood rather be a heffur. but if i coodent be a heffur, and hed to be both I wood be an ox. ISAAC SPIKER."

A quiet family in the country were electrified the other day by the receipt of a telegram from a daughter who was teaching in a neighboring city. The despatch was passed round and greatly admired. The dashing boldness of the chirography came in for its share of the praise. The old lady shook her head with an air of gratified pride as she ejaculated slowly: "Ann Maria always did write like a man; guess she's been takin' writin' lessons; this beats her last letter all holler."

— Visiting your neighbor is no crime; but your visits should not be so often repeated, as to induce him to say, *It is enough.*

The following letter was written by a father to his son in college: "My dear son: I write to send you your socks which your mother has just knit by cutting down some of mine. Your mother sends you ten dollars without my knowledge, and for fear you would not spend it wisely, I have kept back half and only send you five.

Your mother and I are well; except that your sister has got the measles which we think would spread among the other girls if Tom had not had them before, and he is the only one left. I hope you will do honor to my teaching; if you do not you are a donkey, and your mother and myself are your affectionate parents."

A clergyman, in struggling to explain the warming vivifying influence of divine love in the heart of man, at last said, "Why, love is the elementary principle of warmth and life, as may be seen by the fact that on the coldest winter day a loving young couple will be all aglow in a room in which a prosy bachelor would freeze to death."

A story is told of a man living out West who completes eight pairs of large-sized boots every day. The editor of a New York paper says: "It would be considered small doings in this city. There is a lady's shoemaker down in the Swamp, who, as fast as he finishes a boot, throws it over his shoulder into a box behind him. He keeps one in the air all the time, and don't half try."

#### JOTTINGS.

"Doctor, I want you to prescribe for me." The doctor felt her pulse. "There is nothing the matter, madam, you only need rest."

"Now, doctor, just look at my tongue; just look at it; now say what does that need?" "I think that needs rest, too." Exit madam, in a state of great excitement.

A furrier, having facilities for renovating old furs, advertised, in a perfectly grammatical manner; "Capes, victorines, etc., made up for ladies out of their own skins."

"You can do anything if you only have patience to wait," said an old fogey to his son; "Water may be carried in a sieve if you can wait." "How long?" inquired the son, an impudent Young America, who could hardly wait for the father's obituary. "Till it freezes."

In a HURRY.—"Where are you going so fast, Mr. Smith?" demanded Mr. Jones. "Home, sir, home: don't detain me; I have just bought my wife a new bonnet, and I must deliver it before the fashion changes."

—In whatsoever company or society you be, engage not in those matters which concern the *whole*; for if you succeed, the whole company will attribute the success to itself; and if you succeed not, each person will lay the blame on *you*.

—As soon as a person takes pleasure in hearing slander, he is to be ranked in the number of slanderers.

—The greatest repose which a man can enjoy, is that which he feels in *desiring nothing*.

—He who relates the faults of others to you, designs to relate yours to others.

—Watch your friends; except those of whom you are certain; but know that none can be a *true* friend but he who has the fear of God.

—He who loves jesting and raillery, brings himself into many troubles.

—It is vain to expect these five things from the following persons. A present from a poor man; service from a lazy man; succor from an enemy; counsel from a curious man; and true love from a prude.

—Never despise a man because his employment is mean, or his clothing bad. The *bee* is an insect which is not very pleasing to the sight, yet its hive affords abundance of honey.

—Slander not others because they have slandered you; bite not a reptile because you have felt his bite.

—The great blood purifier is oxygen.

#### THE PROGRESS OF MUTE PUPILS.

In our issue of July 9th, we stated that a school was opened for the instruction of deaf-mutes on that day in a room hired for the purpose, at the corner of Scott and Cherry streets. It is astonishing the progress which the pupils have since made in the use of language, to them the most difficult of all, because it is arbitrary, complicated and unnatural. Of all the sells and charms and talismans that are seen working strange effects before our eyes, the strongest are ever felt to be courage and perseverance. Nature, apparently, interposes an insurmountable barrier to the development of the mental faculties of one deprived of ear and tongue; but science has flung up to free light from fettered darkness many hundreds, yea thousands of minds. While one witnesses the service of mute children in the school-room, the world loses all its common-place, and one's curiosity is excited by reading on the black-board "thoughts that breathe" and "words that burn." Moreover, one sees in the eyes of the voiceless children the "impulses of soul and sense" that dignify and adorn human beings and make them worthy of living on this earth.

The signs used in the Mute School, are signs for thought, without reference to words at all. The use of thought signs enables the deaf and dumb to communicate as rapidly as by speech. The pupils have been under instruction not full two weeks, and their studies have been interrupted by sickness; but it passes the power of our imagination to conceive how they could have accomplished so much in so short a time as the following bits of composition, taken at random from their school exercises, testify to their having done:

"I have two sisters and no brother. A boy has no money, and cannot buy a book."

"A boy sees a dog. He kicks it. It bites him and he cries."

"A boy sees a dead fly on the floor, and taking it from the floor gives it to a dog which eats it."

"A man buys a newspaper, and sitting down on a chair reads it, then he gives it to a boy who reads it."

The chirography of the pupils is noticeable for its elegance. Their conduct in school is worthy of all commendation. Thus has been demonstrated what a skillful, judicious and experienced teacher, who devotes himself with enthusiasm to his work, can accomplish for the mental culture and moral improvement of these unfortunates. Who can deny that the expenditure of a few hundred dollars in furnishing a school for the deaf-mutes of the State is a wise and judicious economy?— (*Ark. Weekly Republican, Aug. 7, 1867.*)

#### DEAF-MUTES AS STATE PRINTERS.

Some years since Gov. Brough, (now deceased,) of Ohio, sent a special message to the Legislature recommending the transfer of the public printing of the State to the pupils of the Deaf and Dumb Institution. He argues that these unfortunate persons are capable of performing the work, and that it will furnish them a comfortable subsistence. He adds:

"As a means of education, the printing office is one of the most valuable institutions in the country. It had graduated its full proportion of the active, energetic and useful men of the nation. Granted that our unfortunate mutes cannot aspire to and fill the exalted public positions, so constantly filled by men who have emerged from the printing office into political life; yet, they will acquire the same education—the same education of mind—the same practical teachings of life; and will make these useful and valuable, in other forms, to themselves and the community. But their condition is otherwise much improved. They leave the institution masters of a trade or vocation in life, in which employment will always be open to them, at remunerative wages—and for which they will be eminently qualified. From their very misfortunes they will acquire excellence in this art. Their education becomes not only theoretical, but practical—not only ornamental, but useful to themselves, their friends and the State. I not only regard it as a blessing to afford them this means alike of education and employment, but, when its practical workings are tested, I am convinced they will be found satisfactory, and will redound fully as much to the character and credit of the State as any other of her numerous plans of benevolence to this afflicted portion of her people."

For the Gazette.

## GRATITUDE.

BY S. A. A.

Among the whole array of Pantheistic deities, and their multitudinous continuity of names, titles and pretensions, of attributes, elegancies and antipathies. I believe the sublime sentiment of *Gratitude* is not to be found. From the potential acquirements and ambitious tendencies of Jupiter Olympus to the demoniac craftiness of Pluto, we may discover every grade of passion, of pleasure and pain, of ennoblement and degradation except, alas, that benign and beautiful one, *Gratitude*! Perhaps it was a negative aspiration among those gods and goddesses who should be the most unthankful; but it seems to me that the exhibition of a generous heart, if, indeed, it may not be idolized, should deserve such an approach towards the immortal as to place it upon the pedestal—a signal virtue. Hence the following

### ALLEGORY.

Advancing towards the shrine, I observed one in an attitude of devotion or supplication. He was not decrepit nor old, but his hair was tinged with slight grayness, and with a clear voice thus he spoke:

"O, goddess, sweet goddess Gratitude, why sittest thou thus in grief—thus enwrapped with gloomy dejectedness?"

"My son, come hither. Give me thy hand, and let me observe if still thou lovest me. Yes; I perceive thou dost. The pulse of thy heart is yet gentle and warm. Of the few, very few votaries at my shrine, I love thee for one! Many are the children of men, but alas, they are too prone to forget me."

"But thou art sad, goddess; sad in spirit."

"Child, thou hast lain thy cheek, in infancy, upon thy mother's bosom; and the blessed nourishment there helped thee to grow up, robust and hale, to youth. And thy playful smile, that looked up to her tenderly inclined brow, pleased thy mother's heart. It was *Love*! Years, many and long and wearisome years are gone by and thou hast not forgotten thy mother for *that*."

"I pray thee, goddess, dear goddess, tell me of thy sadness."

"Thou hast past through that spring of youth. Thy sire advised thee; thy mother cherished thee; and thy youthful wants, all were gently heeded for thy best good. Years, many long years of care and toil are passed and gone and thou hast not forgotten thy parents for *that*."

"O, goddess, kind goddess Gratitude impart to me thy sorrow."

"And thy summer of ripeness, son, came on. And the vicissitudes of life were falling rapidly, tediously in thy pathway. In the moment of adversity thou hadst a friend! Aye, a *friend*; kind and well-trying and true. For that one is a friend who protecteth the lamb that is shorn; who proppeth up the reed that is broken; who turneth *not* the back, but stretcheth out, gladly, the hand to save. Years, sorrowful, painful years have dropped down the eternal chasm and thou has not forgotten thy friend for *that*."

"Wilt thou not, most gentle goddess, wilt thou not tell me of thy grief?"

"Son, the autumn of life is with thee. The winds of heaven breathe about and through the hairs of thy head, and they fall; as the leaves, they drop one after another, and are no more of thee. And the companion of thy bosom, who hath cheered thy hours, who hath soothed the moments of thy sorrow, who hath rejoiced in the days of thy happiness, hath wept over thy pillow of disease, hath been delighted when the angel of health upraised thee; who hath loved, and watched constantly, carefully—that companion is of the departed. And years, long years are gone, but thou has not forgotten thy beloved for *that*."

"And now, blessed goddess, dear goddess Gratitude, I would learn why thou art sad."

"Hark! When in the approaching winter of thy days thou wilt go hence—pass from earth to some brighter clime; when thou, devoted one of my love, who hath, in three score years and ten, remembered, fondly remembered, even with the fervor of childhood, *parents, friends, wife*; who hath not forgotten a tithe of the kindness thou hast known; when thou art gone, then—then may I say, '*Pity for mankind; pity that only one in ten thousand shall be blessed in Heaven for the sake of Gratitude on earth*.'"

## THE NATIONAL GAME.

FANWOOD VS. RIVERSIDE.—ANOTHER VICTORY FOR THE FANWOODS.

On Saturday, Sept. 28th, another exciting and interesting game came off between the above clubs, on the grounds of the latter, resulting in a well-earned victory for the Fanwoods. It was the most closely contested game the Fanwoods have as yet experienced.

Robinson, their noted pitcher, having arrived, played in this match, but the captain thought best to employ him as catcher, while he gave the "pitching business" to Bull, merely on trial, and, as will be seen be the score, the consequence was almost a defeat.

The game began at 2.50 P. M., with the Fanwoods at the bat, where they scored ten runs, and in turn sent their opponents to the field with only four. Having once the lead, the Fanwoods were careful not to lose it, but in the sixth inning, by some misunderstanding on the part of the players, they were put out with only one run, and as the Umpire had decided to call game at the end of this inning, it looked doubtful as to the result, for the Riversides went to their work with a will. But the Fanwoods were too much experienced to be baffled by such expressions, and by some sharp fielding, succeeded in retiring them with six runs, and won the game by two runs ahead.

During the whole game the sun was shining in the face of the fielders, rendering fly catching exceedingly difficult, and this accounts for the small number of flies made. And also, had it not been for the unlucky misunderstanding in the sixth inning the Fanwoods would probably have been a good deal ahead.

There were some funny incidents connected with the match. The funniest was when Gardner knocked the ball clean up into a barnyard, and when it descended it went smash through a window and lodged in a hay-stack, and it was some time before it could be brought down. One of the Riversides knocked a foul ball up near first base, and when it descended it hit a dog who was lying lazily in the sun, causing him to jump up and scamper yelping away.

At the conclusion of the game the Riversides splendidly entertained their guests, and the game closed with "Three cheers for the Fanwoods."

The following is the score:

FANWOOD.	OUTS.	RUNS.	RIVERSIDE.	OUTS.	RUNS.
Robinson, catcher,	1	6	Wood, pitcher,	0	6
Winslow, 1st base,	0	7	Simmons, catcher,	2	4
Van Tassel, 2d base,	2	4	Burdett, 1st base,	2	4
Waldelee, left field,	3	3	Ebbes, 2d base,	4	2
Hughes, short stop,	3	1	Rost, 3d base,	1	4
Witschief, centre field,	2	3	Van Gilder, short stop,	1	5
Royal, right field,	3	2	Huber, center field,	1	5
Gardner, 3d base,	2	4	Abbott, right field,	2	1
Bull, pitcher,	2	3	Hopper, left field,	5	0
	18	34		18	31

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.
FANWOOD—	10	5	5	6	6	1
RIVERSIDE—	4	2	9	5	5	6

Fly Catches—Fanwood, 1; Riverside, 1.  
 Home Runs—Fanwood, 1; Riverside, 2.  
 Outs on Fouls—Fanwood, 6; Riverside, 6.  
 Struck Out—Fanwood, 1; Riverside 4.  
 Outs on Bases—Fanwood, 8; Riverside 6.  
 Umpire—Gen. Jandine.  
 Scorer—R. B. Lloyd  
 Time of Game—Three hours and fifty minutes.

## ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH FOR DEAF-MUTES.

The Fifteenth Anniversary sermon was preached by the Rector, the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., on Sunday, the 6th ult., the Associate Rector, the Rev. Eastburn Benjamin assisting in the service:—

A brief history of the parish was given from its formation in the small chapel of the New York University on the first Sunday of October, 1852. From the statistics of the sermon the following summary is taken. The debt on the property is about \$22,500, \$2500 worth of repairs having been put upon the Church and Rectory during the past year. Three legacies, two of \$10,000 each and one of \$5000 will more than pay this debt. The latter from the estate of the late Mrs. Sarah Talman, will be payable next May. The other two from the Misses Burr, will not be payable till the death of the surviving member of the family. In the meantime the Church derives no benefit from them so that it is paying about \$1200 interest per annum.

During the year ending Oct. 1st, there was received in and for the parish, the sum of \$13,423 46—\$1638 being donations and \$11,805 46 offerings. The charitable offerings for all objects in and out of the parish were \$3,055 03, leaving \$8,750 43 for its current expenses. A deficiency of \$1700 was reported which it was proposed to make up at once by special subscriptions. After an exhortation in relation to offerings, showing that they were as much a part of public worship as prayer and praise, the Rector expressed his hope that the congregations during the coming year would endeavor to make their offerings for the support of the church average \$200 a week, for then, at the next anniversary it would not be necessary to report a deficiency.

For the general fund to extend church services to the deaf-mutes of our country \$1,253 78 was received during the past year from various churches and kind-hearted individuals of other parishes. This was expended in traveling and other expenses and in partially supporting the clergy who were engaged in this interesting work. To accomplish the design of this general mission more effectually it was shown that there was need of another assistant—whose salary would have to be paid from this general fund, and, therefore, for the year just begun, ought to be increased to \$2,000. It was stated that the Rev. Stephen F. Holmes, recently assisting the Rev. Dr. Huntington, in Emmanuel Church, Boston, would shortly enter upon the duties of Assistant Minister of St. Ann's Church. A moment's reflection makes it evident that St. Ann's Church, single-handed, cannot sustain the whole work of the Church mission to the Deaf-Mutes of our country. It will therefore, without doubt, be esteemed a privilege by many of other parishes to contribute towards making up the necessary sum of \$2000—referred to in the sermon. The general results of this mission under Providential guidance, are quite remarkable. Services for deaf-mutes are now held every Sunday Afternoon in St. Ann's Church, New York; Calvary Church, Philadelphia, and the chapel of Grace Church, Baltimore; on the afternoon of the third Sunday of each month in St. Paul's Church, Albany and once in three months in Trinity Church, Boston. Besides this, occasional services are held in many of the larger cities of our country. Without Assistants, the Rector could not have left his own parish, and these results would not have been attained, and without a general fund receiving the contributions of other churches and individuals not connected with St. Ann's, he could have had no assistants.

During the year just ended, Baptism was administered to 101 persons—adults 21 (8 deaf-mutes), infants 80 (2 of deaf-mutes). There were 58 confirmed (10 being deaf-mutes). The Marriage Ceremony was performed 30 times and the Burial 37 times (once for a child of deaf-mutes). The number of communicants was nearly 400, upwards of 50 being deaf-mutes. Four services were held every Sunday and with but few exceptions two every week day. The Holy Communion was administered at the early service every Sunday and at the 10 1-2 service on the first Sunday of each month and the High Festivals.

After referring to the Sunday School and Bible Classes, the Brotherhood and Sisterhood, and the Mission work recently undertaken at the Chapel in 18th St. near 8th Avenue, the Rector closed with allusions to the deaths of Messrs. Charles A. Jarvis, Ezra R.

Goodridge, add F. F. Randolpe who had been warm friends of this Church, and an exhortation to his parishioners to be the faithful to the great trusts which had been committed to them by their ascended Lord.

## THE DEAF AND DUMB BOY.

A gentleman once being on a visit to a friend, the conversation turned on the great blessing of the deaf and dumb institution, when the former expressed his incredulity as to those thus affected really understanding what they were taught. His friend proposed he should visit the institution in order that he might have the opportunity of judging for himself. They accordingly went, and he was requested to write on the blackboard, which was hung up in the room where the children were sitting, any question he wished to propose. He took the chalk and wrote, "Who made all things?"

One of the little boys wrote, "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth."

He again wrote, "Why was it Jesus Christ came into the world?"

The answer given, "God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life."

He took the chalk again, and wrote, "How is it that I can both hear and speak, while you are deaf and dumb?"

The little fellow's eyes filled with tears whilst he wrote underneath, "Even so; Father, for so it seemeth good in Thy sight."

This touching answer rebuked the unbelief of the gentleman, who retired, not only convinced but deeply affected.

## WISE, AND OTHERWISE.

—Fine sense and exalted sense are not half so valuable as common sense. There are forty men of wit to one man of sense; and he that will carry about him nothing but gold, will every day be at a loss for the want of ready change.

—The first time Jerrold saw a celebrated song writer, the latter said to him; "Youngster, have you sufficient confidence in me to lend me a guinea?" "Oh, yes," said Jerrold, "I've all the confidence, but I haven't the guinea."

—It often happens that those are the best persons whose characters have been most injured by slanders; as we usually find that to be the sweetest fruit which the birds have been picking at.

—A gentleman complaining of his too many friends, Patrick advised him, "Lend money to the poor ones, and borrow of the rich; thin nathur sort will trouble yez."

—The coin that is most current among mankind is flattery; the only benefit of which is, that by hearing what we are not, we may be instructed what we ought to be.

—The water that flows from a spring, does not congeal in winter; and those sentiments of friendship which flow from the heart, cannot be frozen in adversity.

—"Hould on!" said Patrick, as he stood looking after the departed train, motioning it to stop. "Hould on, ye murtherin stamengin; yez got a passenger aboard that's lift behind."

—A man should never be ashamed to own he has been in the wrong; which is but saying in other words that he is wiser to day than he was yesterday.

—He who fishes in the sea of matrimony need not bother himself to put any bait upon the hook—if the hook is gold.

—Men who endeavor to look fierce by cultivating profuse whiskers must be hair-em-scare-em fellows.

—A Yankee has just taught ducks to swim in hot water with such success that they lay boiled eggs.

—Who is the laziest man? The furniture dealer; he keeps chairs, and lounges about all day.

—Who would make the best soldiers? Dry goods men; they have the most drilling.

—Why is a man hung far better than a vagabond? Because he has visible means of support.

## PROF. STOWE ON THE BIBLE.

Many persons say that the Bible is no more inspired than the writings of Homer and Shakespeare and other great men whom God has fitted to be the instructors of mankind. Well, then, let us try and see. Let us for awhile use Homer and Shakespeare instead of the Bible, say night and morning, in our family prayers—when we meet in the house of God for His worship—in the hour of sickness and calamity and distress—at funerals, when our earthly hopes are blighted, and we lay our dearest friends in the grave; let us, then, instead of reading the Bible, take a few passages from Homer and Shakespeare. How long do you think this would last before we should be glad to get back to our Bible again?

The old, gross assaults on the Bible, of the Voltairic and Paine school, have now generally passed by. The book is treated rather respectfully than otherwise by its opponents, and the objections to it are founded mainly on what it is *not* and what it does *not* profess to be, rather than on what it is and what it does profess to be. And these objections for the most part are entirely inappropriate, wholly aside from all the facts of the Bible and from all the claims which it makes for itself. They are just like objecting to a ship because it is not adapted to moving on a railway, or to a locomotive because it cannot sail on the sea; like objecting to an iron foundry because it will not make cloth, or to a cotton factory because it cannot manufacture iron.

\* \* \* \* \*

Men sometimes say the Bible does no good; here it has been in the world thousands of years, and the world is still full of sin and misery, just as it always has been. In the midst of Christian churches, where the Bible is read every day, there are the dishonest, the licentious, the blood-thirsty, and the villianous. True, but are these dishonest, licentious, blood-thirsty, villianous people in Christian communities the men who love and read the Bible—or the reverse? Which are the families generally that rear the industrious, frugal, intelligent, useful citizens—the families that despise and neglect the Bible or the families that revere and study it? Are the men generally who neither believe nor love the Bible, who neither regard nor study it, better men than their neighbors who believe, love and obey the Bible? Is the Bible generally a favorite book in grog shops and gambling houses and brothels? Is it a book which cheats and swindlers and rogues especially love to study?

**DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION—PROF. MOUNT.**—We yesterday visited the school on the corner of Walnut and Center streets, for the education of mutes, under the charge of Prof. Joseph Mount,—who is himself a mute. Prof. Mount is a gentleman of fine attainments, and takes a real philanthropic view of the condition of this class of unfortunates. His efforts should receive the warm sympathy and support of our city and State, which will no doubt be the case when his system and untiring energy shall be understood, as well as the benefits to be derived therefrom. To this end he invites gentlemen and ladies to visit his school from 2½ to 4½, p. m., and examine for themselves. We examined two pupils—sisters—who two months since did not know a letter or figure. We wrote several questions on the black board, and also several sums in addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, all of which were readily and correctly answered. It is really astonishing to witness the rapid progress made under Mr. Mount's tuition, and to witness their manner of conversation—their way of conveying ideas. Mr. Mount would ask his pupils questions—not in writing, nor by the usual way of making letters with the fingers, but by the motion of the arms and body, and was readily answered in writing. One motion of the arms or body seems to convey a whole idea or sentence.

We have not space to enlarge on this subject or its benefits, but will, in the name of Prof. Mount, thank our citizens for the aid already extended to his school, and ask all that feel interested to give him a visit.—*Little Rock, (Ark.) Republican, Sept. 26.*

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 26. The corner-stone of the building for the State Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum, which is to cost upwards of \$100,000, was laid to-day at Alameda.

**A TOUCHING PICTURE.**—Near the musical instrument department of the Paris Exhibition a group of three persons was frequently seen. A gentleman, though tall and strong, leant on the arm of a lady. He wore colored spectacles, not to enable him to see, but to hide his eyes, for he is blind. His wife is deaf and dumb. The correspondent from whose letter these facts are gathered continues: "The blind man could not see; his wife could see, but she could not tell him what she saw, for, being able to express herself only by signs, his want of eyes was as fatal as her want of voice. How, then, render a visit to the Exhibition useful or pleasant under such deplorable circumstances? Nothing more imple. The lady telegraphs to her daughter what to say, and the latter explains everything with amazing quickness and volubility. The chain of communication is complete in a moment. But the mind troubles itself with an anterior difficulty. Before this clever and amiable little girl had existence how did the gentleman, who was blind since his sixteenth year, and the lady, who was born deaf and dumb, express their attachment. The lady could not hear the declarations of her lover; the lover could not see the blushes and mute signs by which alone she could make known she accepted them. And yet they married. What a mystery to Paris! When the wife has pointed out to the little girl different objects which she desires to have described to her husband, she goes and sits down near the pianos, and remains patiently while he enjoys the airs that are played by diverse pianists of skill and reputation; and thus she provides him with one of the greatest treats of the Exhibition, though, of course she can have herself no idea whatever of its nature."

**NEGLECT.**—An English publication directs attention to the neglect of the interests of the deaf-mutes in England. It says: "England with its deaf and dumb population of 12,236, supports eleven institutions for their education, containing together about 1,000 pupils; Scotland supports five, with about 240 inmates, and Ireland seven, with about 400 inmates—making in all twenty-three schools, with accommodations for about 1,640 pupils—about one-twelfth of a class of unfortunate beings, whose need of education is most urgent, and whose claims upon our pity are both powerful and just. There are, therefore, 18,671 deaf-mutes out of the 20,311 in this country for whom no recognized means of instruction are provided."

Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb in the United States not given in our list of the same in the May number.

California Institution, San Francisco. Warring Wilkinson.  
So. Carolina, Institution, Cedar Spring. N. P. Walker.  
Georgia Institution, Cove Spring. Wm. D. Cook.  
Texas Institution, Austin. Jacob Van Nostrand.  
Mississippi, Jackson. Joseph H. Johnson.

## CORRECTIONS.

Virginia Institution. J. C. Covell.  
Iowa Institution. Benj. Talbot, M. A.  
Tennessee Institution: J. H. Ijams.

**KILLED BY THE CARS.**—Last spring, Henry L. Bingham, a graduate of the Wisconsin Institute, was run over and instantly killed by the cars, while walking on the track, in Jefferson county of the same State.

A prominent citizen of Clinton, Ohio, severely horsewhipped his deaf and dumb daughter, 30 years of age, recently, because she sent clothes to a sister who had married against his wishes.

Two deaf-mutes in Lewistown, Alabama, had a fight the other day. They called each other names with their hands, and kicked other's shins with their feet.

—Red noses are light-houses to warn voyagers on the sea of life off the coast of Malaga, Jamaica, Santa Cruz and Holland.

—Why is a ship called she? Because the rigging costs more than the hull.



## MAXIMS FOR PARENTS.

[FROM A HANDBELL PUBLISHED IN BIRMINGHAM.]

"When the ground is soft and gentle, it is time to sow the seed; when the branch is tender, we can train it easiest; when the stream is small, we can best turn its course."

1. Begin to train your children from the cradle. From their earliest infancy, inculcate the necessity of OBEEDIENCE, *instant, unhesitating* obedience. Obedience is very soon understood, even by an infant. Read Prov. xxiii. 6; Col. iii. 20; Eph. vi. 1-3.

2. Unite firmness with gentleness. Let your children understand that you mean exactly what you say. Gen. xxiii. 19; 1 Sam. iii. 13; 1 Tim. iii. 4.

3. Never give them anything because they cry for it.

4. Seldom threaten; and be always careful to keep your word. Prov. xix 18; xviii; 13, 14; Lev. xix. 3.

5. Never promise them anything unless you are quite sure you can give them what you promise.

6. Always punish your children for wilfully disobeying you; but never punish in a passion. Be calm as a clock, yet decisive. Prov. xiv. 29; xvi. 32.

7. Do not be always correcting your children; and never use violent or terrifying punishments. Take the rod, (so Solomon says,) let it tingle, and pray God to bless it. A little boy had been guilty of lying and stealing. His father talked with him on the greatness of his sin, told him he must punish him, represented to him the consequence of sin, as far worse than his present punishment, and then chastised him. These means were made a blessing to the child, and from that time he shunned both falsehood and dishonesty. A few angry words and violent blows would have produced no such effect. Prov. xiii. 24, xxii. 15, xxix. 12; Eph. vi. 4.

8. On no account allow them to do at one time what you have forbidden under the same circumstances at another. Ex. xx. 12; Prov. vi. 20-22.

9. Teach them early to speak the truth on *all* occasions. If you allow them to shuffle and deceive in *small* matters, they will soon do it in greater, till all reverence for truth is lost. Prov. xii. 19, 22.

10. Be very careful what company your children keep. "He that walketh with wise men, shall be wise; but a companion of fools shall be destroyed." Prov. xiii 20.

11. Make your children useful as soon as they are able, and find employment for them as far as possible. Prov. x. 4, xviii. 9, xix. 15; 2 Thess. iii. 10.

12. Teach your children not to waste anything; to be clean and tidy; to sit down quietly and in good order to their meals; to take care of and mend their clothes: to have "a place for everything, and everything in its place." 1 Cor. xiv. 40; John vi. 12.

13. Never suffer yourself to be amused by an immodest action; nor, by a smile, encourage those seeds of evil which, unless destroyed, will bring forth the fruits of vice and misery. Eph. v. 11, 12.

14. Encourage your children to do well; show them you are pleased when they do well. Prov. i. 8, 9.

15. Teach your children to pray, by praying WITH and for them yourself. Maintain the worship of God in your family, if you desire his blessing to descend on you and yours. Josh. xxiv. 15; Psalm ci. 2.

16. Impress upon their minds that ETERNITY is before them, and that those only are truly wise who secure eternal blessing: Say, "My child, what concerns you most, what I am most anxious about, is not what you are to be, or to possess here, for a little while; but what you are to be, and to have, for EVER!" Deut. vi. 7; 2 Tim. iii. 15; Matt. xix. 14.

17. Above all, *let parents be themselves what they would wish their children to be*; for it is only by the power of the Gospel of Christ in our own hearts, that we shall be enabled to bring up our children for God.

— Who is the largest man? The lover; he is a fellow of tremendous sighs.

— Who is the most liberal man? The grocer; he gives almost everything a weigh.

— Economy is no disgrace; it is better living on a little than outliving a great deal.

## REWARD FOR FIDELITY IN OFFICE.

It is well known to readers of history that Henry IV., of England, publicly praised and rewarded some officials who had apprehended his son and some of his associates for a flagrant breach of the law. But it is not so well known that Henry VIII. did the same thing to a constable, who had been equally faithful in arresting the king himself. The incident is narrated as follows:

King Henry VIII. used to walk his rounds by night in and about the city. One night, on going his rounds as usual, with his large walking-staff, to see that the constables did their duty, he was stopped by one of those officers at the foot of London Bridge, who demanded what he did with such an unlucky weapon at that time of night, upon which the king struck him; but the constable calling the watchman to his assistance, his majesty was apprehended, and carried to the Poultry Compter. He lay confined till morning without either fire or candle, but when the keeper was made acquainted with the rank of his prisoner he dispatched a messenger to the constable, who came trembling with fear, expecting nothing less than to be hanged, drawn and quartered; but, instead thereof, the king applauded his resolution in doing his duty, and made him a handsome present. At the same time he settled on St. Magnus parish an annual charge of £23 and a mark, and made provision for furnishing thirty chaldrons of coal and a large allowance of bread annually forever, towards the comfortable relief of his fellow-prisoners and their successors. What shows the above story to have a foundation in truth is, that a royal annuity of £23 4s. is paid to this parish annually out of the exchequer.

## PUZZLING RELATIONSHIP.

I got acquainted with a young widow, who lived with her step-daughter in the same house. I married the widow; my father fell shortly after it, in love with the step-daughter of my wife, and married her. My wife became the mother-in law and also the daughter-in law of my own father; my wife's step-daughter is my step-mother and I am the step-father of my mother-in law. My step-mother, who is the step-daughter of my wife, has a boy: he is naturally my step-brother, because he is the son of my father and of my step-mother; but because he is the son of my wife's step-daughter so is my wife the grand-mother of the little boy, and I am the grand-father of my step-brother. My wife has also a boy: my step-mother is consequently the step-sister of my boy, and is also his grand-mother, because he is the child of her step-son; and my father is the brother in law of my son because he has got his step-sister for a wife. I am the brother of my own son, who is the son of my step-mother; I am the brother-in law of my mother, my wife is the aunt of her own son, my son is the grandson of my father, and I am my own grand-father.

A WISE MERCHANT.—The following incident is not without its lesson to a large class of persons:

A servant girl went to a leading dry goods house in a city to purchase a cloak. The clerk who waited upon her, after displaying one or two patterns, rudely refused to show her any more, and she left the store. The facts came to the knowledge of her employer, who communicated them to the proprietor of the establishment. This led to an interview between the parties, and the offending clerk was pointed out by the girl and instantly dismissed by his employer. "I want you, and all in my employ, to understand," said the dry goods millionaire, "that a servant girl who comes into my store to purchase goods is of as much importance to me as the richest lady in the city. The people are my customers, and it is to their support that I owe my success in business."

LIVE as long as you may, the first twenty years form the greater part of your life. They appear so when they are passing; they seem to have been so when we look back to them; and they take up more room in our memory than all the years that succeed them.

— Small faults indulged are little thieves that let in greater.

## EDITORIAL.



We have recently received the Fifty-First Annual Report of the Directors of the American Asylum, recording the completion of the first half century of its existence.

The report presented at this jubilee meeting very properly gives a short history of the Institution, opening with a well deserved tribute to the memory of the Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, who was not only the founder of the American Asylum, but of all the other deaf-mute schools in this country. Through his instrumentality untold blessings have been conferred upon the deaf-mutes both of this country and of England.

In 1815, Dr. Gallaudet was sent by a few friends to England to learn the method of instruction there. He found the teachers of Deaf-Mutes in that country very unwilling to communicate their system, but being cordially invited to Paris, he proceeded thither, and entered the school of Sicard.

At this period there were three schools for deaf-mutes in England—one at London, under the care of Dr. Watson, whose grandson, Dr. Watson, is now the principal, and which was then, as it has ever since been, the largest in the island; one at Edinburgh, under Mr. Kinniburgh, and one at Birmingham, under Mr. Braidwood. These schools were originated by Mr. Braidwood, the uncle of Dr. Watson and father of Mr. Braidwood and predecessor of Mr. Kinniburgh. The same general system of instruction, of which articulation was but a part, was in use at each school. In 1815 the children were taught to read and write, and *in some instances to speak*. Three years later, in 1818, at the time our informant, Charles Baker, Esq., entered the Institution at Birmingham "the teaching of articulation was only followed in comparatively few cases." The details of the system we do not know, but we presume they were very dry and of little value. The pupils were, probably, taught the various sounds of the letters, the difference between vowels and consonants, the different parts of speech, and the technical rules of grammar, with the pronunciation of a few words, of the meaning of which they were often ignorant. This was called articulation, and the benefits were, as Mr. Stone says, "more apparent than real." But this difficulty of teaching the meaning of the word or sign employed, is often felt by teachers or noticed by the visitor.

De l'Epeé had the same difficulty in teaching the meaning of signs, and at an examination of his pupils it was noticed that though they could translate the signs into words, they knew neither the meaning of sign nor word.

Dr. Brown tells us that in examining a school of hearing children in the Highlands of Scotland, they knew that Sheffield was noted for the manufacture of cutlery, but what cutlery was neither scholars nor teachers could tell.

Twenty schools have been established in England since the visit of Dr. Gallaudet, but none of them under the direction of the Braidwood family, with whom the teaching of articulation was a specialty

not given to the public. Articulation has never been employed as a means of instruction in either of these new schools except in the case of semi-mutes.

At the school of Sicard signs were employed, and through Dr. Gallaudet and M. Clerc signs were introduced into this country as the means of instructing the deaf-mutes.

We agree with Mr. Stone in thinking it fortunate that signs were introduced rather than articulation—for no valuable and well-digested system of instruction by articulation was then known in England; besides, teaching by articulation may, perhaps, require more time, labor and expense than teaching by signs, and there was at that period great difficulty in raising the funds necessary for maintaining pupils for even a short time in the new institution.

We do not think any argument against articulation can be drawn from the fact that the later English schools have not used the Braidwood system of teaching, including articulation. With the same force it might be maintained that because the conventional and arbitrary signs of D l'Epeé and Sicard, introduced by Dr. Gallaudet, have been abandoned, therefore the present improved system of signs is of no value.

In the Report before us Mr. Stone next shows how the funds of the Institution were raised. Subscriptions were obtained from liberal individuals in New England for starting the school, and a few years later Congress granted a large tract of land in Alabama, from the proceeds of the sales of which the present buildings were erected and the fund created.

The Asylum, from its foundation, was intended to be a "general institution" for the purpose of extending "its benefits impartially to all parts of the Union." In 1825 a meeting of Commissioners from several of the New England States was held at Hartford to examine the school and the terms on which pupils could be received. As the result of this conference, a "contract," as Mr. Stone calls it, or "an arrangement," as it was then termed, was made by which the Institution agreed to receive all such deaf-mutes as those States should send, at the actual cost, the benefit of the fund being equally apportioned among all the pupils.

As the fund came from the public at large, it was, as the Directors then declared, "a sacred duty" imposed upon them to see that the public shared in its benefits. This arrangement has been faithfully carried out, and 1700 pupils have enjoyed its blessings; 35 per cent. from Massachusetts, 16 per cent. from Connecticut.

We are sorry that Mr. Stone did not devote more time and space to developing the changes that have been made in the mode of instruction, as this is an exceedingly useful as well as interesting inquiry, and but few, we think, are fully aware of the extent of these changes. Not only has there been a change in the signs themselves but in the very principles upon which these signs are made, and the ends proposed to be accomplished by their use.

The signs of Sicard, originally taught, were methodical and arbitrary, with a sign corresponding to every word, and with inflections for the verbs, to the end that the mute might be independent of all other languages. It was "a complete medium of communication between the instructor and pupil on all subjects."

Now, it is claimed that natural or descriptive signs, making a language of pantomime, are used at first, with the intention of substituting for these signs written language to the end that the pupils may be restored to society by knowledge of a language common to both.

Should Sicard visit one of our asylums he would probably find it difficult to make himself understood or to understand the pantomime now in use.



These changes were not, of course, made suddenly, but gradually, as better means of reaching the mind of the mute became known.

The question is now raised by some friends of the deaf-mute, whether further changes in the system of instruction cannot be made by which the end proposed may be more successfully accomplished. They believe that words should be sooner substituted for signs, and then exclusively used; that there are a large number of semi-mutes and semi-hearing pupils and a few congenital mutes who can be taught to articulate at once, and instruction in general knowledge can be communicated to them at the same time, without the labor of learning first the sign language, and through that articulation. Mr. Stone does not agree with these views. He says, "We hear it said, however, in some quarters that the rival systems of instruction are being discussed again, that the old methods are found to be imperfect and are being set aside for others which are new and far preferable. Now, it should be distinctly understood that there has arisen no new discussion of these methods whatever *among practical teachers of deaf-mutes*." Their "entire agreement cannot fail to be without weight in the judgment of intelligent men."

We think Mr. Stone has fallen into an error, by no means uncommon, in undervaluing the opinion of the thinker and philanthropist when opposed to established forms and methods.

The philosopher in his study has made as many discoveries in the arts and sciences as the workman in his workshop.

The Legislature of Massachusetts before whom, by their several representatives, these views so widely differing, were, during the last winter, fully and ably discussed, chartered the Clarke Institute at Northampton, and aid its pupils to the same extent as those sent to Hartford. It now remains to be seen if the plan of the thinker can be successfully wrought out by the practical teacher.

In the early days of the Asylum pupils were not received until they had reached the age of fourteen. This was afterwards changed to twelve, and now, in a few cases, pupils are received at the age of eight, though parents are advised not to send their children under ten. Many desire to have the education of the deaf-mute begun at even an earlier age.

The Institution at Hartford has no means of opening a preparatory department separate from that of the elder pupils.

Those who are familiar with the homes of deaf-mute children know the difficulty which their parents find in teaching and governing these poor little ones, and must commend the wisdom and kindness which has led the Institution at New York to open a preparatory school for this class, and Massachusetts to provide means for their education at home schools.

Mr. Stone next refers, in a courteous manner, to Mr. Hubbard's pamphlet on articulation, but in quoting single sentences apart from their connection, he has failed to convey to his readers Mr. Hubbard's views. He fails, also, in noticing quotation marks, and copies as Mr. Hubbard's statement what is simply a quotation; for example, he quotes from the 31st page of Mr. Hawkins "on the Constitution of the Deaf and Dumb" the following extract, using quotation marks, "There are many professional teachers who have spent the best part of their lives among the deaf and dumb who are incompetent to carry on a discursive conversation in the sign language." This, Mr. Stone cites as an original remark of Mr. Hubbard, showing the errors into which a writer not personally conversant with deaf-mute education would naturally fall, and adds, "this will be a new discovery, at least to the principals of American schools." He continues, "Mr. Hubbard roundly asserts as one of his conclusions, and it is a pretty fair speci-

men of the rest, 'that the great object in educating the deaf-mute, is to teach him the English language, and that *this object is never accomplished by the teachers of the sign language.*'" Here Mr. Stone quotes only the first half of the sentence, which he italicises, and forgets the last part, which reads as follows: "this is shown in their own words. Mutes are 'always foreigners among their own kindred, nay, more than foreigners, for our speech is for them absolutely unattainable.'" Mr. Stone's remarks would have lost their point had he given the whole of the quotation.

On the 36th page Mr. Stone says, "The proposition upon which the whole force of Mr. Hubbard's pamphlet turns, 'that words possess [*to the deaf-mute*] a power which signs can never have, that they convey ideas to a *deaf-mute* mind which cannot be taught by signs,' we deny in toto." The parts italicised are not in Mr. Hubbard's pamphlet. The sentence reads as follows: "that words convey ideas to a *mind* which cannot be taught by signs, is shown in the instruction of several blind deaf-mutes."

Mr. Stone, it will be seen, does not give the most important part of the sentence.

Mr. Hubbard finds the proof of his statement in the attempt to educate two blind deaf-mutes, one at Boston, by words, which was successful; the other at Hartford, by signs, which signally failed.

Laura Bridgman shows what words *can* do; Julia Brace what signs alone *cannot* do.

Mr. Stone closes by an enunciation of four principles:

1. That semi-mutes can be taught articulation.
2. That a few congenital mutes can be taught in the same way.
3. That the great mass, say nine-tenths, can be taught only by signs.
4. That deaf-mutes should be taught in schools of suitable size.

At the close of every decade, it has been the custom to annex to the report of the Asylum a list of all the deaf-mutes that have ever entered, the date of admission, and various other points of especial interest, and to give a digest of the ages at which hearing was lost, the causes, and whether any of the relatives have been similarly affected. This list is annexed, but no digest is given.

We understand that a gentleman fully competent for the work has undertaken to prepare this digest, and we hope to be permitted to make extracts from it in a subsequent number of the GAZETTE.

#### HOW MANY DEAF-MUTES ARE THERE IN MASSACHUSETTS?

Had this question been asked before the State census of 1865 was taken, the answer would have been, "between four and five hundred." The census of 1865 gave the number as about 550, which some thought was too large. We think we have evidence that it is at least 900, and that it may even reach 1000.

But why should people be so curious to know the exact number? There are various reasons, but one has lately been added to the lists which every deaf-mute in the State ought to consider. By the law of 1867, (chapter 311,) provision is made for educating at the expense of the State, for ten years, deaf children from the age of five years upward; and while it is expected that many of these children will have parents and friends who will look out that they are thus educated, we know by past experience that there will be many who will not learn of the opportunity. Unless, therefore, there is somewhere a list of all the known deaf-mutes in the State, and unless the Board of Education take some pains to seek out these children and have them sent to school, many will lose the opportunity. Under these new circumstances it becomes important to know exactly

how large is the whole class thus provided for. The census of 1860, gave the number in Massachusetts, of all ages, as 427; of whom 48 were under ten years old. These figures were known to be too small, and the editor of the census report had pointed out whence arose some of the omissions. He had also stated his belief that there would be found, on careful enumeration, at least one deaf-mute in every 1500 of the population—giving for Massachusetts about 820 in 1860, and about 850 at the present time. This surmise of the editor seems likely to be more than verified by a census of the deaf-mutes now in progress. Seven hundred and seventy names have already been recorded, and when the whole State has been thoroughly canvassed there is little doubt that the number will reach 950. Of these 770 about a hundred (fifty couples) are married to deaf-mutes; a proportion of *one in eight* of the whole. Out of 640 whose ages are recorded, 64 are ten years old and under; but as this class of children very easily escapes notice it is probable that at least 100 of the whole 950 are of that age. The number between ten and twenty is considerably larger. The entire deaf-mute population appears to be contained in a little more than two hundred towns and cities; the whole number of towns in the State being 335. Most of the towns which report none, however, are small, although several of them have a population of from three to ten thousand. In contrast with these, the little town of Chilmark, on Martha's Vineyard, with only 548 inhabitants, reports *twenty-one* deaf-mutes, of whom there are seven of one name, six of another, and four of another. Probably there is no other town in the country where one person in every twenty-six is a deaf-mute.

There is every reason to believe that the rest of New England contains as large a proportion of deaf-mutes as Massachusetts. If so, the whole number of this class in the six States must be nearly twenty-five hundred now, instead of 1482, as reported by the census of 1860. Of these 2500, probably 250 are of the age of ten years and under, and at least 500 are under eighteen. Perhaps there are 500 of the school age, if five years is the age fixed for admission to a school. From these figures it is apparent that not more than half of these children are now at school—the average number under instruction being about 220; and it is found, so far as inquiry has been made, that less than half the deaf-mutes, even in Massachusetts, have been educated or are now at Hartford. Among those not educated there of course are reckoned those under ten and those of foreign birth who have come into the State too late to go to school—in all a considerable number.

If the statements here made shall prove to be supported by more complete investigation, it will be evident to all that there was need of more than one school for deaf-mutes in New England, and nobody need regret the opening of the Clarke Institution at Northampton.

There is another inquiry of much importance in connection with this subject. How many of the deaf-mutes in Massachusetts were born deaf, and in how many was deafness acquired by sickness or by accident? We have not yet the means of answering this question with accuracy; indeed, it will always be difficult to do so. But the probability is that from forty to forty-five per cent. of all the deaf-mutes in Massachusetts lost their hearing after birth. In Europe this proportion is much smaller, except in Germany, where it is stated (by Mr. Charles Baker, of Doncaster, England,) to be 50 per cent.

Mr. Baker writes as follows in regard to this matter, in a letter to Mr. Gardiner Greene Hubbard:

"The proportion of cases of acquired deafness in the United

States has always been large, and this is the fact as regards Germany. In this country we consider the ratio of acquired to congenital deafness to be 25 per cent. In the United States, a few years ago, it appeared to be 42 per cent., and in Germany it is 50 per cent. Ireland has only 11 per cent. of acquired deafness. The average of Europe (excepting Ireland on the one hand and Germany on the other) is nearly the same as for England. Some medical effort should be made in your country to ascertain the cause of so large an amount of acquired deafness."

"It will be found that 50 per cent. of all the cases of acquired deafness reported occurred before the end of the *second year* of the child's life, when *speech* had not been learned. This consideration reduces the number to 25 per cent. who may be supposed to have retained some notion of speech and some memory of sounds. From the number (I speak from experience) you may safely deduct one half for those who have actually retained no such notions."

It is probable that, as the number of Irish deaf-mutes increases in Massachusetts, the proportion of congenital cases of deafness will also increase. The experience of Mr. Baker will not be found to agree entirely with that of persons who have investigated the matter in America, but it may be cited as probably indicating the fact in England, where, for many years, Mr. Baker has been engaged in teaching the deaf and dumb.

#### PARTICULAR NOTICE.

All communications for the GAZETTE, and all subscriptions should be sent to PACKARD & HOLMES, Editors and Proprietors. A list of our duly authorized agents can be found on our first page. We shall not be responsible for money sent to any other than ourselves or our agents, whose names we shall announce in our columns from time to time for the information of our subscribers.

We would request our patrons, both old and new, to send us their subscriptions for the next year (1868) as early as possible, in order to enable us to estimate the number of copies which we must strike off to supply the demand and have enough *back numbers* on hand for possible orders.

#### NOTICE

For several years past the "Boston Deaf-Mute Christian Association" has been accustomed to hold a grand *Levee* on each first of January, at their Rooms, 251 Washington St., and on each and every occasion hitherto, have had from 150 to 300 attendants. Arrangements are always made to enable those who come to have a good time, socially and intellectually, and the same will be carried out this year.

We give this early notice of the occasion so that all may be informed of it in time to be present if they should be able to make the necessary arrangements. There are generally collected at these gatherings, nearly all the mutes for twenty or thirty miles around and some much more remote. The Committee of arrangements will do all in their power to make the coming Annual *Levee* the most successful which has yet been got up by the Association. When they get the Programme arranged and other particulars in order, due notice of it will be given in the *Gazette*. Our readers are requested to communicate this fact to their mute friends and neighbours.

The annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the "New England Gallaudet Association of Deaf-Mutes" will be held during the day, thus bringing together many of our prominent men and adding to the interest of the occasion by their presence. The usual games on such occasions will be provided and the whole thing will be conducted on the general style of such gatherings elsewhere, from which all can judge what it will be.

P. W. PACKARD,	} Committee of Arrangements.
WM. M. CHAMBERLAIN,	
N. P. MORSE,	

W. H. Brenman, lately connected with the New Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and W. S. Smith, a graduate of the High Class of that Institution, have received appointments to professorships in the Michigan Institute at Flint.

Wm. K. Chase, Esq., lectured before an appreciating audience of the Boston Deaf-Mute Christian Association Thursday evening 17th ult. His subject was "Correcting faults."

On the 26th of September 1867, the annual election of the officers of the Philadelphia Deaf-Mute Literary Association took place with the following result:

President,—Thomas J. Trist.

Vice President,—William Cullingworth.

Secretary,—Abraham F. Marshall.

Treasurer,—Charles O'Brien.

Executive Committee,—Andrew B. Carlin, Joseph J. Stevenson and Thomas S. Roberts.

This Association unanimously passed a resolution offered by Charles O'Brien commissioning John Carlin of New York to paint portraits of the late Dr. Gallaudet and Prof. Clerc for the Association.

John Carlin, of New York, lectured before the Literary Association, Oct. 10th. last. Subject "Ancient Mexico". He was listened to with much apparent interest by the audience, which consisted of about 100 deaf-mutes.

David D. Fogg, a graduate of the Pennsylvania Institution, aged 38 years, working with a circular saw in Camden, N. Y., accidentally brought his forearm in contact with the saw, making a lacerated wound extending from near outer edge of the elbow round under the arm and nearly to the wrist in a spiral manner. The saw passing deep through cut the out side bone entirely through and dividing the thick bunch of muscles on the outside of the arm. The wound was stitched together and the bone adjusted and arranged by proper splints.

The Rooms of the Boston Deaf-Mute Christian Association are being re-fitted and re-furnished.

Contributions from our friends are solicited for the columns of the GAZETTE.

A large amount of interesting matter is unavoidably crowded out.

The deaf-mutes at the New York Institution have been taught the Morse Telegraph Alphabet. They can detect the sound of a drum when they cannot distinguish that of any other musical instrument, and by this means they are enabled to read by the Morse Alphabet any communication that may be made to them.

REV. Edward M. Gallaudet, President of the National College for Deaf-Mutes, at Washington, D. C., has reached home from a six month tour in Europe.

THE Clarke Institution for Deaf-mutes at Northampton is the beginning of a great work.

DR. S. G. Howe, to whom the deaf-mutes of Massachusetts owe so much, is expected home during the present month.

POSTSCRIPT.—Dr. Howe has returned from Greece! We had the pleasure of meeting him this afternoon, (Oct. 26.) He was looking hale and hearty.



## FARMER'S COLUMN FOR NOVEMBER.

### PREPARE FOR WINTER.

The work of most importance to be attended to this month is to prepare everything for winter. Mend your leaky roofs, if any. If you have not shelter enough for your cattle put up more. See that all your tools and carriages, etc., that you will not need during the winter, are safely housed. Nothing is more wasteful than the practice of some, who leave plows, harrows, horse-rakes, etc., out in the fields, exposed to the weather, when not in use. Many men hang their scythes in a tree, and leave them to rust and rot for weeks and months. Scythes so used hardly outlast one season, while, if carefully kept under cover when not in use, they will last several years.

Gather from the woods great heaps of leaves for bedding for your cattle and hogs. You will thus promote the comfort of your live stock and increase your manure heap.

See that your cellar is tight. If not, make it so by banking up with clay before hard frost comes.

Turnips and cabbages will continue growing till hard frost comes. Leave them as long as you can without danger of having them frozen up. The leaves of turnips and decaying leaves of cabbages are not proper for milk cows, giving an unpleasant taste to the butter, but may be fed to other stock. Pumpkins and good cabbages are excellent for cows. Don't keep more cattle over winter than you can keep well.

Thin off your poultry by selling or eating the old hens, except a few to raise chickens next spring. Pullets will pay better to lay, but are not so good to raise chickens.

### ERATUM.

In the farmers column for September I spoke of plowing up an *oat* stubble for rye and timothy; the printer made it *oak* stubble. In the column for October I tried to correct this, but the printer made it *out* stubble. I am curious to see how the word will be printed this time. J. R. B.

[We think we have stu(m)bled it out this time.]

OHIO.—We had a call from Mr. Atwood, of the Ohio Deaf and Dumb Institution, a week ago. He reports that the school will not open before December.

GOOD ADVICE.—An exchange sensibly advises its correspondents as follows:

DON'T.—People who send us "communications" for publication ARE "requested" not to "quote" and *underscore* so much. THIS is about the way A good deal of "matter" would look if we printed it as WRITTEN.

Advice and reprehension require the utmost delicacy; and painful truths should be delivered in the softest terms, and expressed no farther than is necessary to produce their due effect. A courteous man will mix what is conciliating with what is offensive; praise with censure; deference and respect with the authority of admonition, so far as can be done in consistence with probity and honor. For the mind revolts against all censorious power, which displays pride or pleasure in finding fault; and is wounded by the bare suspicion of such disgraceful tyranny.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

*For the Gazette.*

## A FEW THOUGHTS.

There was a college student who was one day curious enough to count all the villages, towns and cities on the map, of the latest edition, of all the States in the Union. The number he counted was 18,987. Allowing this to be correct, it shows that, on an average, seventy-six villages have sprung up each year, and subsequently grown into towns and cities, since the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth, in 1620, which goes far in substantiating the truth of the often uttered remark, "Nowhere are the evidences of progress more marked than in the United States."

Here in Michigan, which, when admitted as a free State into the Union, in 1837, had a population of 200,000, and which has one to-day of about 900,000, are many villages springing up as if by magic. Detroit, which was formerly a military post of the French, and a depot of the fur-trade, now is the commercial metropolis of the State, boasting of a population of not less than 80,000; and in the interior and along the shores of lakes Michigan and Huron, are hundreds of villages rapidly growing into cities.

Persons interested in the growth and prosperity of the villages or cities in which they reside, have from time to time written descriptions or accounts of them for the press; and as the columns of the GAZETTE are always open for articles on all subjects except those touching on politics or personalities, I propose, with the permission of the editors, to describe the city of Flint briefly in this number, flattering myself with the belief that such an article will not be uninteresting.

Flint, a thriving inland city of 7000 population, more or less, is the capital of Genesee county, and is one of the oldest cities in the northeastern part of the State. As will be seen by examining the map, it is located nearly, if not exactly, in the geographical center of the county, on a very fine site. It stands on both sides of the Flint river, which, when not low, as it is in the days of drought, furnishes excellent water-power.

In approaching the city the first thing that would attract the attention of an intelligent and observing stranger is the spirit of improvement that pervades the whole place; second, its resources, which, with capital and labor, are susceptible of much development; third, its healthy locality, certainly quite discouraging to that class of men who depend in a great measure upon quackery for a living— notwithstanding in our community we have several number one physicians. It is beautifully laid out with wide and straight streets, running from north to south, from east to west, from northeast to southwest, and from northwest to southeast. The Flint and Holly Railway, now under the superintendency of the gallant and generous George C. Kimball, gracefully curves itself through the western and northern limits of the city, and the Port Huron and Milwaukee Railway, now in process of construction, will, when finished, stretch itself through the northern part of the city. Thus it is well, and will soon be better, furnished with facilities for transportation of freight to and from the city. There is much attention paid to the planting and cultivating of shade trees along the sidewalks and around the houses, and a great deal of taste is displayed in the arrangement and beautifying of grounds and dooryards with flowers, ornamental trees and shrubbery, both as to order and variety, all of which add much to the beauty of the city and make it more desirable as a place of residence. The hand of discriminating taste is seen everywhere except upon the premises of the indolent. The external appearance of most

of the buildings indicates prosperity on the part of the owners, and comfort and happiness on the part of the occupants of the same. Among the citizens there is much enterprise, industry and refinement, and, so far as I have been able to ascertain, the tone of the moral and religious element, as well as the educational, is high and healthy. As to its business capabilities and workings, I was able, in a stroll about it one day, to gather the substance of the following statement, which, from the fact that it was gathered hastily, will in many particulars be imperfect. There are thirteen dry goods stores, six drug stores, four hardware stores, four clothing stores, three jewelry stores, nine liquor saloons, three meat markets, five boot and shoe stores, four millinery stores, two furniture stores; groceries are sold in retail in eighteen stores. Three hotels are kept, where travellers and boarders are comfortably accommodated and the wants of the "inner man" well attended to. From five livery stables the travelling public are furnished with fine horses and buggies. Here is located a large woolen factory, in which fifteen hands, male and female, are employed. Here and there along both banks of the river, within the city limits, are located five saw mills, each of which employs a large number of hands and manufactures millions of feet of lumber annually. Six churches, of different denominations, have been built and dedicated to God, to which the religiously inclined portion of the citizens wend their way every Sunday and often in the evenings of the week days, to hear the Gospel of Christ proclaimed. A temperance society has been established here—a good locality for the few noble spirits of modern times worthy the name of men—that is, if they are real christians; and as I know nothing to the contrary will take it for granted that they are. Success to them and all their reformatory schemes—if they have any! Aside from this society, there are six others, viz: Genesee County Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association, Glenwood Cemetery Association, Ladies' Library Association, Ladies' Educational Association, Flint Young Mens' Association, and Flint Scientific Institute. The citizens have about fifteen lawyers to defend them in their rights or wrongs. They have an able and energetic mayor and good councilmen, who have caused many of the streets to be improved and bridges built, and attend strictly to the welfare of the city. Some find fault with them, but I believe there are people who believe matters would have been better had they been consulted about the work done in those six days mentioned in Genesis, or about their own formations.

Three newspapers are published here: *The Flint Globe*, Smith & Hilton, publishers, an eight-column, weekly, conservatively radical, or radically conservative; *The Wolverine Citizen*, a six-column, republican weekly, F. H. Rankin, publisher, and *The Genesee County Democrat*, a democratic weekly, published by a Mr. Jenny.

Less than a mile westerly from the center of the city, and upon a commanding eminence, stand the elegant and capacious buildings of the State Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind. As many, if not all of the readers of the GAZETTE are aware, all of these buildings are not yet completed. The State Legislature at its last session passed a bill appropriating \$105,000 to this institution. Of this sum, \$50,000 at least, was appropriated expressly for the completion of the "boys' wing" and for improvement upon the premises, leaving the main building to remain uncompleted for several years to come. As to when the money will be drawn from the State Treasury and the work commenced, I am not advised. However, the day is not far distant when all of the buildings will be finished thoroughly, and until that day arrives, we must be patient, like sheep, and huddle together as best we can.

In some future article I may give a much fuller account of this Institution, its origin and establishment, the number of teachers it has had in its employ and that of the pupils educated within its walls, and such other particulars as may be worthy of notice. P. N. N.

*For the National Deaf-Mute Gazette.*

LITTLE ROCK, September 7th, 1867.

In accordance with a resolution of the City Council passed on the 25th of June last, to appropriate \$100 per month, for the education of the deaf-mutes of the State, a school was established in this city, and commenced operations on July 9th, with two pupils, both young ladies, one twenty-one, and the other twenty-three years of age—both of them belonging in this country. Their countenances, when they entered the school, betokened a total lack of mental vitality, the absence of those tender sensibilities by men so beloved; but I am glad to be able to say that the system of training has evoked tender sensibilities and benevolent impulses in the scholars, wakened their affections, and quickened their intellects, cheerfulness, good order and attention have prevailed in the school-room, and an eagerness to learn, has characterized the pupils. Never was obedience to authority more cheerfully rendered, although the pupils are full-grown.

One of the pupils, Matilda, who has been under instructions not over two months, is now able to work out sums in addition, subtraction, multiplication, both simple and compound, and simple division, and to construct a simple story from natural signs. At the beginning of the term, she was ignorant of both story-writing and figures. Her success in the use of language, surprises even me, who have been teaching for the last eighteen years. The other pupil, considering her age, is coming on most beautifully. As a whole, the past month has been full of hope and encouragement to me.

I have got the names of many mutes in different parts of this State, a majority of whom, I blush to say, are full-grown men and women. Not one educated mute has Arkansas got to show, and now that Mr. Woodward is dead, not one intelligent citizen congenitally or accidentally deaf-dumb. I feel my blood boil, I confess, when I think of the indifference of the parents of mutes on the subject of placing them in a school adapted to their necessities. The "poor whites" despise education altogether. They suffer their children, hearing or deaf, to grow up entirely ignorant of the first principle of our holy religion. They themselves never enter any place of public worship, they partake in no christian ordinance, they are instructed in no christian laws of life. The spiritual destitution prevailing in many parts of this State is absolutely appalling.

I rejoice to state that education in this city has taken a step forward out of the dead past into the broad light of the living present. The total number of schools of a high grade here is eighteen, with a large attendance. The standard of attainments required for graduation in our schools is a very high one, I am told; and it will doubtless give a new throb to the arteries of our city's progress.

The deaf-mutes of Massachusetts certainly have good reason for congratulating themselves upon the establishment of a mute school within the limits of their own State; but experience has demonstrated that it is the supreme of folly to teach articulation to other than those who have their organs of speech so constituted as to warrant all hope of success in that difficult but important branch of an education. I had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with a highly accomplished semi-mute, a young lady, in Kansas yonder, who had had many teachers in succession, in the vain hope of regaining her speech, until finally she went to a deaf and dumb institution. Then and there she found herself in a short time at the head of her class. After her graduation she began to write for the newspaper press, and her efforts were well received in the West. I knew another semi-mute, a little girl, in the same State, who, rather than place herself in the mute school, attended different schools; but her command of

language was as limited as it was before going to school. My own pupil, Matilda, deprived of her speech in her twelfth year, can speak as well, at least, as ye of the GAZETTE, but write she could not, although she knew a number of words, which, when she first came, were mis-spelled, nearly all of them. Nor did she know how to combine words into sentences. Since she has attended my school she has outstripped all her sisters and brothers in the acquisition of language. Abilities she possesses far beyond the common run of deaf girls, and she applies them all, with commendable energy, to the accumulation of knowledge.

It is well for "My Maryland" that a school for deaf-mutes has been located at Frederick City. I have always been of opinion that the States ought to have a similar school each.

JOE, THE JERSEY MUTE.

*For the Gazette.*

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In accordance with my promise I insert in your columns a notice of Mr. Bolling. The personal history of this hitherto unheard of mute, founded on a few facts collected from various sources, is meagre but rather interesting. It suffices to say that a slight accident brought Mr. Bolling to my notice, and this led me to a determination to collect these scanty materials with the view of contributing to the early history of the Deaf and Dumb in our country. For furnishing me these details I am indebted chiefly to a near relative of Mr. Bolling's residing in the District of Columbia. I regret that this subject should be treated by one so inexperienced as myself, feeling as I do the difficulty of giving it in a proper narrative order. I trust, therefore, that I shall be excused for my crude and unskillful sketch. But to begin with the subject of my article:

Thomas Bolling was born, I believe, at Cobbs, the family estate, on the Appotomax river, between Petersburg and Bermuda Hundred, in Virginia. The date of his birth cannot be ascertained with any precision, but it was about the year 1767. His father and mother belonged to the first and oldest families in that State. According to family tradition, the great-grandfather of the former, Robert Bolling, when a very young man, emigrated from our mother country in 1660, and permanently settled in Virginia, where he married Jane Rolfe, grandmother of Pocahontas, fifteen years afterwards. Thus the said Thomas sprung straight from this stock. His father and mother were, it appears to me, first cousins; and in their family of eleven children there were three mutes—two brothers and one sister, John, Thomas and Mary.

The two latter were sent across the Atlantic to be placed under the charge of the Braidwood family, (well known as among the earlier pioneers of the education of the deaf and dumb,) most probably after the removal of their school from Edinburgh to Hackney, near London, which was in or after 1780. The method of instruction employed by this monopolizing and indefatigable family was, as your readers are well aware, mainly by articulation and reading with the lips. Their success in this system was such that it drew the favorable notice of Dr. Samuel Johnson, Franklin, Dr. Hunter, and other persons of note, who visited their establishment.

How long Thomas and his sister remained at school is not stated. However, the fact was known of the former's having been present at the christening of the said gentleman from D. C., in 1789, on which occasion he was one of his sponsors, and proposed to make him his heir, because the baby's father had been instrumental in securing to him some property which he had, independently of his own father; and this occurred shortly after his return from Europe.

Being possessed of a competence and placed beyond any likelihood of penury, Mr. Bolling never pursued a profession, and only led the



life of a country gentleman perhaps horticulture being his chief pursuit. A man of means and leisure as he was, he was accustomed to travel on horseback away from his home in the country, attended by his body-servant, as was customary for gentlemen in those days. After the Revolution, however, the services of servants were gradually dispensed with in that way, for coaches then coming more into use, they were not so necessary except as coachmen and postilions.

Naturally formed by taste and habit for society, Mr. Bolling had much partiality for the company of the gentle sex. His genial cheerfulness, his amiable gallantry and sprightliness, and his general intelligence, combined with the high-bred ease of the manners of the gentlemen of the Continent at that time were, indeed, such as to make him a general favorite with the ladies.

Your readers will be able to form some idea of the extent of Mr. Bolling's general acquirements from the following extract from a letter addressed to myself by the said gentleman from D. C.:

"He wrote a very good clerical hand, and his letters were very fair specimens of epistolary composition. He was exceedingly prompt at catching the words of his interlocuter from the motion of his lips, and would repeat the words in a peculiar but not unpleasant manner, with so much distinctness as to be perfectly understood by one accustomed to him, and quite readily by a stranger. Indeed, his common intercourse with men was carried on in this kind of conversation, instead of by the fingers or the pencil. His manners were those of a gentleman, and he was esteemed as well as sympathized with by all who knew him. He had the *entre* among many of the best families in our State."

In addition to this, an older brother of my correspondent (since deceased) who had known his mute relative, summed up his several accomplishments in these laconic words: "Thomas Bolling was educated, spoke so as to be understood, drew well, and danced in time." "He danced," continued my late friend, "at your grandfather's, the Governor's house in Richmond, with your mother." My grandfather was governor from 1819 to 1822. My mother remembers Mr. Bolling as a gallant, merry bachelor (for he was never married) when she was very young. He was also an intimate friend of my grandmother, who used to tell my mother and aunts amusing little anecdotes about him. Some of the anecdotes they recollect I will repeat, although they were trifling, but they show what sort of fellow Mr. Bolling was.

When my grandmother was young she was staying at a place called Varina, near Richmond, which was once the habitation of Pocahontas and her husband, and which became the property of John Bolling, grandfather of this mute, and finally passed into the possession of my grandfather, the governor. There was with my grandmother a French lady who had fled from St. Domingo during one of the massacres of the whites by the negroes, and Mr. Bolling was also there. He being a merry, droll fellow they had a great deal of frolic and fun together. Once when my grandfather was absent all night from home the ladies jested with him about what they should do if they were frightened in the night, for Mr. B. was the only gentleman in the house, and they knew they could not make him hear by knocking at his door, and they would not go into his room to wake him; but they were not alarmed by anything and had no occasion to wake him.

Once Mr. B. was walking out with the ladies and had got past the place where they wished to stop, and was so far ahead that they could not get up with him to make him stop, so one of them picked up a pebble and threw it at him, and struck him on the back to make him turn round, which he did with his usual good humor.

At what time Mr. Bolling died I cannot say, but it was more than twenty-five years ago. I conclude this notice with the statement

that his brother William (speaking) who married a Miss Randolph, also of Virginia, had a mute son and daughter. The latter I remember having had the pleasure of meeting several years since at the residence of a mutual relation of ours in Washington City. The other married a speaking lady, and is living, I think, on a plantation in the same State.

Respecting his brother John I have not yet said a word. Of him very little is known beyond these mere facts, that he was an elder brother, and he had been a number of years at school somewhere in England, as will be seen from the dates below in the copies of his two autograph letters now in my possession. These letters were addressed to his mother, and were written in a neat, round school-boy hand. The receipt of them was respectively acknowledged on the 22nd of March, 1772, and on the 29th of June, 1775. At the time the first was written the writer must have been at least eleven or twelve years of age, according to the chronological records in the genealogy of the family. Retaining the capitals as they stand in the original letters, these read as follows:

ST. LEONARDS, 26th Nov., 1771.

"My dear Mama—I am very well and very happy, because I can speak and read. My Uncle and Aunt are very kind to me, they give me many fine things. I hope this will find you all well.

"I am, my dear Mama, your most loving son, JOHN BOLLING."

ST. LEONARDS, 2d March, 1775.

"My dear Mama:—Your kind letter made me very happy, as I had got none for a long time. I was wishing very much to know how yourself, my good Papa, Brothers, Sisters and all friends were. I wrote often. I was very sorry to be told by your kind letter that my uncle Gay is so bad in health. I was very sorry that my sister Polly has met with such a misfortune, but hope she will soon get the better of it and retain the use of her leg so as to be able to come over here with my dear brother Tom. I will be very kind to them and do them all the service I can. I have been long expecting to see them, and shall be glad how soon they come. I am obliged to Mr. McKenzie for his good report of me. I thank you kindly for the care you are pleased to say is taken of my mare and colts. Pray give my love to Uncle and Aunt Buchanan, and tell them I always remember their kindness and shall always be glad to know of their welfare. I am much obliged to you for the Ruffles you sent me, and desire my best thanks to Miss Dean for the trouble she took in sewing and hemming them so prettily for me. I had no need of them to make me think of you, as I often think with pleasure of the happiness I shall enjoy with you all when I come home. I have had no letter from Mrs. Hyndman since she went to Bath, but I expect one soon. Mr. Brisbain and Mr. Lindsay have not called for me yet. I wrote to my Papa the day before I received your letter. Please give my Duty to my dear Papa, love to my Brothers and Sisters, and kind compliments to all friends. Mrs. and the two Miss. Braidwoods and all friends desire their kind compliments. I am learning to draw, and my Master says I do very well.

I am, my dear Mama, your most loving son, JOHN BOLLING."

I must say here, that I cannot positively assert that the writer of the above letters was a mute, because I have no substantial evidence to that effect. The inference has rather been abstracted from the implied motive of my late friend in giving them to me; and at the same time from his authority being undoubted when he stated that there were three mutes in the same family, and their names were John, Thomas and Mary. Nevertheless, the brother of my informant said that he was not aware of John's being a mute, and that he never heard his name in connection with that of Thomas. He had always been under an impression that the other mute was a sister, but said that John might possibly be one also. What would account for the obscurity enveloping this question is, that it is very probable the said John died very young.

How, also, are we to understand his saying, in the first of the foregoing letters, that he was very happy, because he could *speak* and

read; what could this word in italics mean otherwise than that he was a mute taught to speak?

Again, we find in the second that he was expecting his mute brother and sister to come over and join him; and, moreover, the names of Mrs. and the Misses Braidwoods were mentioned in the same connection.

Further, it is apparent from this that none of his speaking brothers or sisters were with him at St. Leonards, or even were expected to come with the mutes.

If my hypothesis is correct, the said John is, then, in all probability, entitled to the distinction of being the first *educated* mute yet known in the early history of the deaf and dumb in this country. NANTIQUAS.

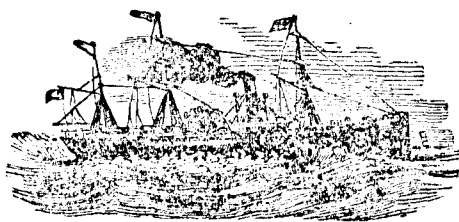
For the Gazette.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In No. LXXIX of your "500 facts" it is stated that Massieu was received into school at the age of sixteen. I think it was at the age of ten. Mr. Clere can, no doubt, settle this question.

The grandson of President Monroe, mentioned in No. LXXXI, was James Monroe Gouverneur, whom I remember at the New York Institution in 1830-31, then a delicate little boy of six or seven. He was afterwards a pupil of a private school kept in New York, by Mr. Loofborrow. His father was at that time the postmaster of New York; an office bestowed on him by President J. Q. Adams, expressly to enable him to offer a home to his father-in-law, the venerable ex-president. Thus it came to pass that Mr. Monroe spent the closing years of his life in New York.

There has also been among the pupils of the New York institution a descendant of Thomas Jefferson; and there is now a descendant of Benjamin Franklin. J. R. B.

#### FOREIGN ITEMS.



#### NORTHERN COUNTIES' DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.

The Annual meeting of the subscribers and friends of the Northern Counties' Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the examination of the pupils, took place yesterday at the Institution, Moor-edge, Newcastle. Mr. P—— occupied the chair, and among other persons present were — the Rev. H. W. Wright, the Rev. W. R. Burnett, Ald. Pollard, Mr. R. Plummer, Mr. Robert Walters, Mr. John Taylor, Dr. Philipson, Mr. T. Stokoe. Prayer having been offered by the Rev. H. W. Wright, the master, Mr. Niell, proceeded to the examination of the pupils. Questions, many of them difficult ones, were answered promptly and correctly, and sometimes very quaintly, by both boys and girls. All appeared to have a remarkable facility in expressing their feelings and ideas by means of the blackboard. Some of the older scholars showed a remarkable aptitude indeed in apprehending the precise meaning attachable to certain religious doctrines. In geography many of the children proved that they had made much progress, and in arithmetic most were well up. The bold free hand in which the well-constructed sentences as answers were written on the blackboard would excite the envy of many a first-class scholar in our national schools. It must have been very gratifying to those subscribers to the institution who were present to witness so many proofs of the value of a sound education which the pains-taking master, Mr. Niell, imparts to all under his charge.

Mr. Taylor read the following report, and moved its adoption:— It is in the highest degree gratifying to the committee to be able to report the continued efficiency of the establishment in its various departments. Among the many charitable institutions established and maintained by the benevolence of the public, few have a stronger

claim upon our sympathy than those for the education and training of the deaf-mute. His privation is acknowledged by the most eminent philanthropists to be one of the greatest to which our common nature is liable. His condition, while uninstructed, is dark and desolate, and no unaided effort of parents, however anxious, can avail anything to dispel the mental and moral darkness with which his mind is enshrouded. Without the special education, which such institutions as this only can afford, he must remain ignorant of every truth fitted for a child of immortality—a heathen in a Christian country, or it may be in the bosom of a Christian family. Previous to the establishment of this institution, few indeed of the deaf and dumb in the North of England had the advantages of education. Since its commencement it has received 260 pupils (155 boys and 105 girls.) During the past year twelve pupils have left the institution, and fourteen new pupils have been admitted, the present number being seventy-nine (forty-five boys and thirty-four girls). Of the boys who have left the institution during the past year, one has become a farmer, one a tailor, one a joiner, and another a moulder: two have been discharged, their mental capacities being deficient, and two did not return after the holidays from the inability of their friends to continue the required payment. The girls who left are employed in needlework or in otherwise assisting their parents at home. The health of the inmates, as will be seen from the medical report, has during the year been remarkably good, no epidemic of any sort having occurred. Any slight ailment has received the kind and gratuitous attention of Mr. Russell, to whom the cordial thanks of the committee are due. The outlay for the year 1866 amounted to £1,464 14s 5d, and the total income, including a legacy and several donations, was £1,416 18s 3d, showing a deficiency on the year of £47 16s 2d. The following donations, &c., have been received:—From the Rev. H. W. Wright, being interest of Chaplaincy Fund, £30 11s 6d; from Mr. Robert Ormston, Newcastle, £10 10s; from Mrs. Spencer, Helmington Hall, £10; from the Rev. Matthew Burrell, Chatton, £5; from the executors of the late Mr. John Dale, £200, less legacy duty, £20, £180. To these benefactors the committee beg to return their sincere thanks; also to the incumbents of Chester-le-street and Crosby Ravensworth for the proceeds of an offertory in their respective churches. The Tynemouth Ladies' Association, Miss Watson, Sunderland, Mrs. Spencer, Helmington Hall, and Miss Rosina Murray, Whitehaven, still evince the interest they take in the charity by obtaining subscriptions in their respective localities in aid of the funds. Your committee would also acknowledge with thanks the gift of two keels of coals from the owners of North Seaton Colliery, per Mr. Hugh Taylor, Chipchase Castle. For several years past the financial condition of the institution has been a source of increasing anxiety to the committee, and especially so during the past year. A reference to the cash account will show that the necessary outlay for the past year has exceeded the regular income by no less a sum than £315. This excess has arisen from two causes, viz., the high price of all articles of consumption, and the large increase in the number of pupils, who have during the last 20 years increased four-fold, while during the same period the subscriptions have only increased from £320 to £412. Each inmate costs on an average about £20 yearly; and allowing that one-half of this is paid by the friends of the child, £10 is still required from the funds of the charity. As the institution possesses little or no funded property, it is evident therefore that the subscription list requires to be considerably increased; in short, to place it on a par with similar institutions in the kingdom, its income from this source ought to be doubled. The institutions for the deaf and dumb in Glasgow, Edinburgh, Liverpool, Yorkshire, and elsewhere, possess incomes from funded property, and annual subscriptions averaging from £9 to £11 for each pupil, while this institution, from the same sources, has only between £5 and £6. The committee do not believe that the small amount of annual support received from the public arises from any want of interest in the object and welfare of the institution, but from its necessities not being sufficiently known. They therefore feel satisfied that a plain statement of its rapidly extending operations and its consequent requirements will be sufficient to awaken and call forth the sympathy and aid of a generous public. The medical report showed that during the last year the health of the inmates has been remarkably good, thanks to the fine airy situation of the institution.—*Newcastle Daily Express*, July 18, 1867.

Dr. Philipson had great pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report. He had been greatly gratified in witnessing the examination, and he was sure no one could visit the house without being pleased with the order and good management displayed. The motion was unanimously carried.

Mr Robt. Walters moved that the following gentlemen be appointed the committee for the ensuing year :—Mr Robert Plummer, Rev. W. R. Burnett, Rev. W. H. Wright, Mr. Henry Ingledew, Mr. W. Wailes, Mr John Taylor, Mr Jos. Pollard, Mr. G. P. Philipson, Mr. John Russell, Mr Thomas Hodgkin, Mr. W. H. Budden, and Mr. Thomas Stokoe.

Mr. Ellison seconded the motion.

Mr. Plummer moved the appointment of Dr. Philipson as physician to the institution.

Ald. Pollard seconded it.

Mr. Philipson moved that the Earl of Bute, the Earl of Eldon, Lord Hastings, and Lord Warkworth be requested to become vice-presidents of the institution.

Mr. Taylor seconded the motion.

The Chairman said the committee of management had very great pleasure in acknowledging the valuable services rendered to the institution by the master, Mr. Neill. After what they all had seen during the examination no one could doubt but that he bestowed very great pains and labor, indeed, upon the education and training of the pupils. (Applause.)

A vote of thanks to the chairman for presiding brought the proceedings to a close.—*New Castle Daily Express*, July 18, 1867.

On Tuesday last, the down train from Truro, when near Bookfield, ran into a woman named Green, about 45 years of age. The driver saw her and blew the whistle, but she, being a deaf-mute, could not hear. He then whistled for brakes, but before the train could be stopped the cow-catcher threw her across the track, and the engine passed over her neck, completely severing her head from her body.

A coronor's inquest was held on the following day. The conductor was justly exculpated from all blame.—*Halifax, N. S. Presbyterian Witness*, Aug. 3.



#### THE DEAF-MUTE REDEEMED.

Once in the dark land of ignorance  
I roamed, a forlorn captive,  
In chains of ebon hue, without friendly aid or cheer;  
The ear forever closed to sound,  
And the tongue void of language, pure and sweet.

The organ's sweet entrancing power  
Over wearied mind at even tide,  
And the merry tones of the feathered tribe,  
In vernal bowers and sylvan shades,  
Entered the sullen ear in vain.

The astral army that nightly spans the heavens,  
And marches unwearied through space infinite,  
And Calvary's bleeding Lamb,  
That died for me and my guilty race,  
Were to the untutored mind mere blanks.

But now a blessed light illumines my solitary pathway  
Through this dark and dreary world.  
The shackles of Ignorance are broken,  
And on Parnassus' glorious summit,  
I stand a transformed being.

Art now to the mind subservient proves;  
Science its aid and light imparts,  
With measure and pleasure unbound;  
Life's burden lighter becomes,  
And friends warm and true in the train do follow.

And hope, no longer dormant, breaks her dungeon walls,  
Breathes the pure air of Immanuel's land;  
With joy inaffable views the coronal preparations,  
And in the book of life traces her name  
Amid garlands woven by angel hands.

#### CAN THERE BE NO GOD?

BY H. PHILLIPS

Ask the tiny snow-flake,  
That gambols in eddies light,  
And doth the heavens reluctantly forsake,  
Is there no God that guides thy flight?

Ask the god of day,  
Whose chariot wheels the heavens course,  
And whose glories his might display,  
Is there no God that unfolds thy source?

Ask the meek and blushing rose,  
That smiles sweetly in Heaven's light,  
And breathes softly in nights' repose,  
Is there no God that paints thy hues bright?

Ask the throbbing heart,  
That crimson fount of errands mystic  
Ever baffling art,  
Is there no God that fashions a work so majestic?



In Wilkes Barre, Penn., Sept. 27th., by Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D.D.  
John Plummer Hams, late of Baltimore, Md., to Miss Addie E. Smith,  
of Wilkes Barre, Penn. Both graduates of the Penn. Institution.



In Woodstock, Vt., Sept. 4th. 1867, of consumption, ———  
wife of Freeland Perkins.  
[Our correspondent omitted to send us name or particulars but we will  
insert if he will do so.—Ed.]

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